

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

REMARKS

Reconsideration is requested.

The claims have been amended, without prejudice, to advance prosecution. A basis for the Amendment may be found, for example, in the paragraphs spanning page 2, penultimate line through page 3, line 5 of the specification. As noted previously, the presently claimed invention provides a method of reducing the adhesion of microorganisms to the surface to the skin and/or mucous membranes. The presently claimed method does not require the use of antibiotic, bactericidal or fungicidal agents.

The Section 102 rejection of claims 13-17 and 20-22 over Wright (U.S. Patent No. 5,547,677), is obviated by the above amendments. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are requested as Wright, to the extent it teaches a method of applying a composition to the skin and/or mucous membranes, provides a composition containing antibiotic, bactericidal or fungicidal agents.

Specifically, the compositions of Wright are "antimicrobial oil-in-water emulsions" (see, column 2, lines 45-46). The term "antimicrobial" is used by Wright to describe an ability to inactivate infectious pathogens wherein "inactivate" is further defined as killing or inhibiting growth. See, column 2, lines 55-58 of Wright.

The Examiner is urged to appreciate that the presently claimed invention does not require inactivation, as described by Wright, but rather reducing the adhesion of microorganisms to the surface of the skin and/or mucous membranes.

The applicants further note that Wright includes the use of cationic halogen-containing compounds having a C₁₂-C₁₆ chain. The preferred compounds within this group included by Wright is cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC), cetylpyridinium bromide

(CPB) and cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CPAB). See, column 3, lines 10-16 of Wright. Each of these compounds are known antimicrobial agents. See, page 336 of the Merck index, 12 edition, Merck and Company, Inc., Whitehouse Station, New Jersey (1996), copy attached. Accordingly, to the extent Wright may teach application of a composition to the skin and/or the mucous membranes, the composition of Wright fails to inherently or literally teach or suggest a method of reducing the adhesion of microorganisms to the surface of the skin and/or the mucous membranes in the absence of antibiotic, bactericidal or fungicidal agents, as presently claimed. Withdrawal of the Section 102 rejection of claims 13-17 and 20-22 over Wright is requested.

The Section 102 rejection of claims 13-24 over Harbeck (2001/000166) is traversed. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are requested as Harbeck discloses, at best, compositions which include borax and/or benzoin, each of which is a known antibacterial agent. See, the attached copy of a definition of borax from the website encyclopedia.com printed June 16, 2003 wherein borax is indicated as being a mild antiseptic and cleansing agent; and the attached copy of page 781 of the Merck index defining "gum benzoin" as an antiseptic; and the attached copy of page 114 from Webster's II New Riverside university dictionary (Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, MA 02108 (1994)), defining "antiseptic" as relating to antiseptis which is "the destruction of microorganisms that cause disease, fermentation, or putrefaction." In view of the attached, therefore the applicants respectfully submit that each of the compositions of Harbeck include at least an antibiotic, bactericidal or fungicidal agent and therefore application of any of the compositions according to Harbeck to skin and/or

mucous membranes would not, inherently or literally, provide a method of reducing the adhesion of microorganisms to the surface of the skin and/or mucous membranes, as presently claimed. Withdrawal of the Section 102 rejection of claims 13-24 over Harbeck is requested.

A Section 102 rejection of claims 13 and 21-24 over JP 05186328 is traversed. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are requested as the composition of the cited document includes "lower alcohol" which, arguably, includes ethanol, methanol and isopropyl alcohol. Each of these lower alcohols, and mixtures thereof, are known bactericidal agents such that the composition of JP 05186328, if applied to the skin and/or the mucous membranes, is unable to literally or inherently provide a method of reducing the adhesion of microorganisms to the surface of the skin and/or the mucous membranes in the absence of antibiotic, bactericidal or fungicidal agents. See, the attached description of chemical disinfection from the website "health.vic.gov.au/ohs/polguide/chemdis.doc" which appears to be from the Australian Government publishing service and was printed June 16, 2003, and includes a description of "alcohol" having a good bactericidal, fungicidal and mycobactericidal activity. Withdrawal of the Section 102 rejection of claims 13 and 21-24 over JP 05186328 is requested.

The Section 103 rejection of claims 13-24 over Wright in view of Harbeck should be withdrawn as the cited documents fail to teach or suggest the presently claimed invention, as described above.

Entry of the above amendments will obviate the outstanding rejections, without raising new issues requiring further search and/or consideration. No new matter has


been added. Entry of the above amendments and withdrawal of the outstanding rejections are requested.

The claims, as amended, are submitted to be in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is requested.

The Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned if anything further is required in this regard.

Respectfully submitted,

NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.

By: 
B. J. Sadoff
Reg. No. 36,663

BJS:plb
1100 North Glebe Road, 8th Floor
Arlington, VA 22201-4714
Telephone: (703) 816-4000
Facsimile: (703) 816-4100

THE MERCK INDEX

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND BIOLOGICALS

TWELFTH EDITION

Susan Budavari, *Editor*
Maryadele J. O'Neil, *Senior Associate Editor*
Ann Smith, *Associate Editor*
Patricia E. Heckelman, *Assistant Editor*
Joanne F. Kinneary, *Assistant Editor*

Published by
Merck Research Laboratories
Division of

MERCK & CO., INC.

Whitehouse Station, NJ

1996



Printer Friendly..

borax Track this topic

(so 'deem tetrebôr 'at dekehi 'drat) or sodium tetraborate decahydrate , chemical compound, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$; sp. gr. 1.73; slightly soluble in cold water; very soluble in hot water; insoluble in acids. Borax is a colorless, monoclinic crystalline salt; it also occurs as a white powder. It readily effloresces, especially on heating. It loses all water of hydration when heated above 320 and fuses when heated above 740; a "borax bead" so formed is used in chemical analysis (see **bead test**). Borax is widely and diversely used, e.g., as a mild antiseptic, a cleansing agent, a water softener, a corrosion inhibitor for antifreeze, a flux for silver soldering, and in the manufacture of enamels, shellacs, heat-resistant glass (e.g., Pyrex), fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, and other chemicals. It is sometimes used as a preservative but is toxic if consumed in large doses. Naturally occurring borax (sometimes called tincal) is found in large deposits in the W United States (Borax Lake in Death Valley, Calif.; Nevada; and Oregon) and in the Tibet region of China. Borax can also be obtained from borate minerals such as kernite, colemanite, or ulexite. California is the chief source of borate minerals in the United States.

Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition, Copyright (c) 2003.

[Encyclopedia.com](http://www.encyclopedia.com) is a service of [Alacritude, LLC](#). Copyright © 2003. All rights reserved.

Section:	Safe Practice and Environment	Policy No.:	S5.1
Sub-Section:	Infection Prevention & Surveillance	Issue Date:	February 2001
	CHEMICAL DISINFECTION	Revision:	1
Subject:		No.:	

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide NWH network staff with guidelines for the chemical disinfection of instruments and equipment.

POLICY

The Network policy on Chemical Disinfection is:

- All instruments and equipment must be cleaned prior to chemical disinfection to remove any particulate matter which may harbour infectious material
- The level of chemical disinfection required must be appropriate for the type of instrument or equipment, its clinical usage and the manufacturer's recommendations
- High level chemical disinfection should only be used when steam sterilisation is unsuitable, when low temperature chemical sterilisation is either unavailable or is not recommended by the instrument manufacturer, or when thermal disinfection is unsuitable for the device
- Glutaraldehyde formulations should be used with caution, in accordance with the manufacturer's directions. Glutaraldehyde should only be used in a well-ventilated area as defined by Worksafe Australia and appropriate personal protective equipment should be worn

PROCEDURE

Disinfectant Group

Antimicrobial Activity

Other Properties/Comments

Alcohol

Good:

- bactericidal
- fungicidal
- mycobactericidal

Variable:

- virucidal

Poor:

- not sporicidal

Ethanol:

70 % w/w ethanol is rapid acting and dries quickly

90% w/w ethanol is useful as a virucide.

100% ethanol is not an effective disinfectant.

Ethanol is less effective against non enveloped (HBV) viruses than against enveloped (HIV) viruses.

Alcohol (isopropanol):

Effective at 60-70%v/v but has variable mycobactericidal activity.

Not an effective virucide.

General properties of alcohols:

- Does not penetrate organic matter well, acts as a fixative, prior cleaning is required.
- Flammable.
- Can be combined with other bactericidal compounds for skin disinfection.

Aldehydes

Good:

- bactericidal
- fungicidal
- virucidal
- sporicidal - slow

Variable:

- mycobactericidal

Ineffective:

- CJD

Highly irritant.

Acts as a fixative, prior cleaning is required

Penetrates organic material slowly; not inactivated by inorganic materials.

Usually non corrosive to metals.

Buffered alkaline solutions need to be activated prior to use and have limited shelf life.

Acidic solutions more stable, but slower acting; glycolated solutions have shorter kill times.

Instrument disinfectant when used for short periods (10-20 minutes).

Slow acting against atypical mycobacteria.

Chlorhexidine

Good:

- bactericidal – gram positive organisms
- less active against gram-negative organisms

Variable:

- virucidal
- fungicidal

Poor:

- not sporicidal
- not mycobactericidal

Low toxicity and irritancy.

Inactivated by organic matter, soap and anionic detergents.

Useful for skin and mucous membrane. disinfection, but is neurotoxic (must not contact middle ear) and may cause corneal damage.

Hypochlorites

Good:

- bactericidal

- virucidal
- fungicidal

Variable:

- sporicidal (pH 7.6 buffer)
- mycobactericidal (5000 ppm)

Fast acting.

Inactivated in presence of organic matter at low concentrations.

Incompatible with cationic detergents.

High concentrations corrosive to some metals.

Diluted form unstable.

Decomposed by light heat and heavy metals.

Chlorine gas released when mixed with strong acids.

Carcinogenic reaction product when mixed with formaldehyde.

Useful in food preparation areas and virology laboratories.

Iodine Preparations

Good:

- bactericidal
- virucidal
- fungicidal

Variable:

- sporicidal

May be inactivated by organic matter.

May corrode metals e.g. aluminum.

Useful as skin disinfectant, but some preparations may cause skin reactions.

Antiseptic strength iodophors are not usually sporicidal.

Peracetic acid

Other peroxygen compounds

Good:

- bactericidal
- virucidal
- fungicidal
- sporicidal

- mycobactericidal

Variable:

- sporicidal

mycobactericidal

Highly irritant.

Corrosive to some metals.

Reduced activity in the presence of organic matter.

Usually contain detergent.

May be used as an instrument disinfectant if compatible.

May be used as an instrument sterilant under specified conditions if compatible.

Hydrogen peroxide and potassium monopersulfate have low toxicity and irritancy.

Phenolics

Good:

- bactericidal
- mycobactericidal
- fungicidal

Variable:

- virucidal

Poor:

- non enveloped viruses

Avoid contact with skin/mucous membranes.

Stable in presence of organic matter.

Incompatible with cationic detergents.

Not for use on food preparation surfaces/ equipment.

Detergent usually included.

Absorbed by rubber and plastics.

Diluted form unstable.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Infection Control Service.

National Health and Medical Research Council. 1996. Infection control in the health care setting. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.

Section:	Safe Practice and Environment	P licy No.:	S5.1
Sub-Section:	Infection Prevention & Surveillance	Issu Date:	February 2001
	CHEMICAL DISINFECTION	Revisi n	1
Subject:		N .:	

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide NWH network staff with guidelines for the chemical disinfection of instruments and equipment.

POLICY

The Network policy on Chemical Disinfection is:

- All instruments and equipment must be cleaned prior to chemical disinfection to remove any particulate matter which may harbour infectious material
- The level of chemical disinfection required must be appropriate for the type of instrument or equipment, its clinical usage and the manufacturer's recommendations
- High level chemical disinfection should only be used when steam sterilisation is unsuitable, when low temperature chemical sterilisation is either unavailable or is not recommended by the instrument manufacturer, or when thermal disinfection is unsuitable for the device
- Glutaraldehyde formulations should be used with caution, in accordance with the manufacture's directions. Glutaraldehyde should only be used in a well-ventilated area as defined by Worksafe Australia and appropriate personal protective equipment should be worn

PROCEDURE

Disinfectant Group

Antimicrobial Activity

Other Properties/Comments

Alcohol

Good:

- bactericidal
- fungicidal
- mycobactericidal

Variable:

- virucidal

Poor:

- not sporicidal

Ethanol:

70 % w/w ethanol is rapid acting and dries quickly

90% w/w ethanol is useful as a virucide.

100% ethanol is not an effective disinfectant.

Ethanol is less effective against non enveloped (HBV) viruses than against enveloped (HIV) viruses.

Alcohol (isopropanol):

Effective at 60-70%v/v but has variable mycobactericidal activity.

Not an effective virucide.

General properties of alcohols:

- Does not penetrate organic matter well, acts as a fixative, prior cleaning is required.
- Flammable.
- Can be combined with other bactericidal compounds for skin disinfection.

Aldehydes

Good:

- bactericidal
- fungicidal
- virucidal
- sporicidal - slow

Variable:

- mycobactericidal

Ineffective:

- CJD

Highly irritant.

Acts as a fixative, prior cleaning is required

Penetrates organic material slowly; not inactivated by inorganic materials.

Usually non corrosive to metals.

Buffered alkaline solutions need to be activated prior to use and have limited shelf life.

Acidic solutions more stable, but slower acting; glycolated solutions have shorter kill times.

Instrument disinfectant when used for short periods (10-20 minutes).

Slow acting against atypical mycobacteria.

Chlorhexidine

Good:

- bactericidal – gram positive organisms
- less active against gram-negative organisms

Variable:

- virucidal
- fungicidal

Poor:

- not sporicidal
- not mycobactericidal

Low toxicity and irritancy.

Inactivated by organic matter, soap and anionic detergents.

Useful for skin and mucous membrane. disinfection, but is neurotoxic (must not contact middle ear) and may cause corneal damage.

Hypochlorites

Good:

- bactericidal

- virucidal
- fungicidal

Variable:

- sporicidal (pH 7.6 buffer)
- mycobactericidal (5000 ppm)

Fast acting.

Inactivated in presence of organic matter at low concentrations.

Incompatible with cationic detergents.

High concentrations corrosive to some metals.

Diluted form unstable.

Decomposed by light heat and heavy metals.

Chlorine gas released when mixed with strong acids.

Carcinogenic reaction product when mixed with formaldehyde.

Useful in food preparation areas and virology laboratories.

I dine Preparations

Good:

- bactericidal
- virucidal
- fungicidal

Variable:

- sporicidal

May be inactivated by organic matter.

May corrode metals e.g. aluminum.

Useful as skin disinfectant, but some preparations may cause skin reactions.

Antiseptic strength iodophors are not usually sporicidal.

Peracetic acid

Other peroxygen compounds

Good:

- bactericidal
- virucidal
- fungicidal
- sporicidal

- mycobactericidal

Variable:

- sporicidal

mycobactericidal

Highly irritant.

Corrosive to some metals.

Reduced activity in the presence of organic matter.

Usually contain detergent.

May be used as an instrument disinfectant if compatible.

May be used as an instrument sterilant under specified conditions if compatible.

Hydrogen peroxide and potassium. monoperoxygen sulfate have low toxicity and irritancy.

Phenolics

Good:

- bactericidal
- mycobactericidal
- fungicidal

Variable:

- virucidal

Poor:

- non enveloped viruses

Avoid contact with skin/mucous membranes.

Stable in presence of organic matter.

Incompatible with cationic detergents.

Not for use on food preparation surfaces/ equipment.

Detergent usually included.

Absorbed by rubber and plastics.

Diluted form unstable.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Infection Control Service.

National Health and Medical Research Council. 1996. Infection control in the health care setting. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.

WEBS

New R University

Webster's
not
separ
Webste
come
we rest
to find o
diction
number
people w.

No One Does I
In Webster's II, you'll
no or Webster's d
find that we have im
common to other di
just the newest, but
Webster's dictionar
a sampling of what

Word Histories

This is the feature n
users. Webster's II g
his ory paragraphs
de pment of int
language. Example

A word history: Above board. It is recorded as c
lf the gambler's hands
presumably he could no
in other forms of cheat

Usage Guidance

You'll find two kir
usage notes are in
p oblem terms in
In addition, a sec
plains in detail sc
confusing questio
In the main part

all right adv. 1. Sati
rect < Your conclusio
5. Without a doubt <
not acceptable to writ

antimonial antitumor

anti-mo-ni-al (án'té-mó'né-ál) *adj.* Of or containing antimony.
—*n.* A medicine containing antimony.

anti-mo-ny (án'té-mó'né) *n.* [ME *antimonie* < Med. Lat. *antimonium*.] Symbol *Sb* A metallic element used in a wide variety of alloys, esp. with lead in battery plates, and in paints, semiconductors, and ceramic products, atomic number 51, atomic weight 121.75.

antimony glance *n.* Stibnite.

anti-ne-o-plas-tic (án'té-né-ó-plás'tík) *adj.* Suppressing the growth or expansion of neoplasms.

anti-neu-tri-no (án'té-nó-ó-tré-nó, -nyóó-) *n.* *pl.* -nos. The antiparticle of the neutrino.

anti-neu-tron (án'té-nó-ó-trón, -nyóó-) *n.* The antiparticle of the neutron.

anti-node (án'tí-nód') *n.* The point or region of greatest amplitude between adjacent nodes.

anti-no-mi-an (án'tí-nó-mé-an) *n.* [Med. Lat. *antinomus* < Gk. *anti-*, against + *nomos*, law.] A member of a Christian sect believing that faith alone is necessary to salvation. —*ant'i-no-mi-an adj.*

—*ant'i-no-mi-an-ism n.*

anti-no-my (án'tí-nó-mé) *n.* *pl.* -mies. [Lat. *antinomia* < Gk. *anti-*, against + *nomos*, law.] 1. An apparent contradiction between valid principles or conclusions that seem equally necessary and reasonable. 2. A contradiction, opposition, or conflict.

anti-no-vel (án'té-nó-vél) *n.* A novel lacking traditional features of a work of fiction, as coherent structure and character development. —*ant'i-no-vel-ist n.*

anti-nu-cle-on (án'té-nó-ó-klé-on, -nyóó-) *n.* The antiparticle of a nucleon.

anti-ox-i-dant (án'té-ók'sí-dant) *n.* A chemical substance that inhibits oxidation.

anti-par-ti-cle (án'té-pár'tí-kál) *n.* A subatomic particle, as a positron, antiproton, or antineutron, having the same mass, average lifetime, spin, magnitude of magnetic moment, and magnitude of electric charge as the particle to which it corresponds but having the opposite sign of electric charge, opposite intrinsic parity, and opposite direction of magnetic moment.

anti-pas-to (án'té-pás'tó) *n.* *pl.* -tos or -ti (-tè) [Ital. *anti-*, before (< Lat. *ante*) + *pasto*, food < Lat. *pastus* < *pasce*, to feed.] An appetizer usu. including cheese, smoked meats, fish, and vegetables, served with oil and vinegar.

anti-pa-thet-ic (án'tí-pá-thét'ík) also **anti-pa-thet-ical** (-í-kál) *adj.* 1. Having an inherent feeling of aversion, repugnance, or opposition. 2. Causing antipathy. —*ant'i-pa-thet-ic-ally adv.*

anti-pa-thy (án'tí-pá-thé) *n.* *pl.* -thies. [Lat. *antipathia* < Gk. *antipatheia* < *anti-*, against + *pathos*, feeling.] 1. A strong feeling of aversion, repugnance, or opposition. 2. An object of aversion.

anti-pe-ri-od-ic (án'té-pí-rí-ód'ík) *adj.* Preventing regular recurrence of fever or disease. —*n.* An antiperiodic drug.

anti-per-son-nel (án'té-púr'só-nél') *adj.* Designed to injure or kill the military personnel or civilian population of an enemy country.

anti-per-spi-rant (án'té-púr'spór-ant) *n.* A preparation applied esp. to the underarms to decrease or prevent excessive perspiration.

anti-phlo-gis-tic (án'té-fló-jís'tík) *adj.* Reducing inflammation or fever. —*ant'i-phlo-gis-tic n.*

anti-pho-n (án'tí-fón') *n.* [Fr. *antiphone* < Med. Lat. *antiphona*, sung responses. —see ANTHEM.] 1. A devotional composition sung responsively as part of a liturgy. 2. A short liturgical text chanted responsively before a psalm or canticle. 3. A response or answer.

—*ant'i-pho-nal (-tíf-ó-nál) adj.* —*ant'i-pho-nal-ly adv.*

anti-pho-nary (án'tí-fó-nér') *n.* *pl.* -ies. A bound collection of antiphons.

anti-pho-ny (án'tí-fó-né) *n.* *pl.* -nies. 1. Responsive singing or chanting. 2. ANTI-PHON. 3. One that answers or echoes another.

anti-po-dal (án'tí-pó-dál) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or located on the opposite side or sides of the earth. 2. Diametrically opposed.

anti-pode (án'tí-pód') *n.* [Back-formation from ANTIPODES.] A direct opposite.

anti-po-des (án'tí-pó-déz) *pl. n.* [ME < Lat. < Gk. < *antipous*, with the feet opposite < *anti-*, opposite + *pous*, foot.] 1. Two places or regions on opposite sides of the earth. 2. (sing. or pl. in number). One that is the exact opposite of another.

anti-pol-lu-tion (án'té-pó-lú'shón) *adj.* Intended to counteract or eliminate environmental pollution. —*ant'i-pol-lu-tion-ist n.*

anti-pope (án'tí-póp') *n.* [ME < Med. Lat. *antipapa* < Lat. *anti-*, opposed to + *papa*, pope.] One claiming to be pope in opposition to the one chosen by church law.

anti-po-verty (án'té-pó-vr-é) *adj.* Intended to alleviate poverty.

anti-pro-ton (án'té-pró-tón) *n.* The antiparticle of the proton.

anti-py-ret-ic (án'té-pí-rét'ík) *adj.* Reducing fever. —*n.* An antipyretic drug or agent. —*ant'i-py-re-tic (-rét'sis) n.*

anti-py-rine (án'té-pí-rén') *n.* [Orig. a trademark.] A white powder, $C_{11}H_{13}N_3O$, used to reduce pain and fever.

anti-quar-i-an (án'tí-kwár-é-an) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to antiquaries or the study of antiquities. 2. Dealing in or concerning rare old books. —*n.* An antiquary. —*ant'i-quar-i-an-ism n.*

anti-quark (án'té-kwórk') *n.* The antiparticle of a quark.

anti-quary (án'tí-kwér') *n.* *pl.* -ies. [Lat. *antiquarius* < *antiquus*, old.] A student of or dealer in antiquities.

anti-quate (án'tí-kwár') *vt.* -quated, -quating, -quates. [L. *antiquare*, *antiquat-*, to leave in an old state < *antiquus*, old.] To make old-fashioned or obsolete. —*ant'i-qua-tion n.*

anti-quat-ed (án'tí-kwá'téd) *adj.* 1. So old as to be useless or unsuitable: OBSOLETE. 2. Very old: AGED. —*ant'i-quat-ed-ness n.*

anti-que (án'ték') *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *antiquus*, old.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or belonging to ancient times. 2. Belonging to, made in, or typical of an earlier period. 3. Old-fashioned. —*n.* An object having special value because of its age, esp. a work of art or handicraft more than 100 years old. —*vt.* -tiqued, -tiquing, -tiques. To give the appearance of an antique to. —*ant'i-que-ly adv.* —*ant'i-que-ness n.*

anti-quer (án'té-kér') *n.* One who treats or finishes new furniture so as to make it appear antique.

anti-qui-ty (án'tí-kwí-té) *n.* *pl.* -ties. 1. Ancient times, esp. the times before the Middle Ages. 2. The people, esp. the writers, of ancient times. 3. The quality or state of being old or ancient. 4. *of* antiquities. Something as a relic, belonging to or dating from ancient times.

anti-ra-chit-ic (án'té-rá-kít'ík) *adj.* Preventing or treating rickets. —*n.* An antirachitic drug or food.

anti-rhi-num (án'tí-rí-nóm) *n.* [NLat., genus name < Gk. *antirrhinos* < *anti-*, counterfeiting + *rhis*, nose.] A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, as a snapdragon.

anti-scor-but-ic (án'té-skór-byóó'tík) *adj.* Preventing or treating scurvy. —*n.* An antiscorbutic food or drug.

anti-Sem-ite (án'té-sém'ít) *n.* One who discriminates against or is hostile to or prejudiced against Jews. —*ant'i-se-mit'ic (-sém'ít'ík) adj.* —*ant'i-se-mit-ism n.*

anti-sep-sis (án'tí-sép'sís) *n.* The destruction of microorganisms that cause disease, fermentation, or putrefaction.

anti-sep-tic (án'tí-sép'tík) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or designating antiseptics. 2. Capable of producing antiseptics. 3. Entirely clean. 4. Devoid of enlivening or enriching qualities. 5. Impersonal. —*n.* An antiseptic drug or agent. —*ant'i-sep-tic-ally adv.*

anti-se-rum (án'tí-sí-rám) *n.* *pl.* -rums or -ra (-rə). Human or animal serum having antibodies for at least one antigen.

anti-slav-ery (án'tí-slá-v-é-ré, -slá-v'é-ré) *adj.* Opposed to slavery. —*ant'i-slav-ery n.*

anti-smog (án'té-smóg, -smóg) *adj.* Counteracting or eliminating smog.

anti-so-cial (án'té-só-shál) *adj.* 1. Avoiding the society of others: UNSOCIABLE. 2. a. Opposed to the established social order. b. Characterized by or engaging in behavior that violates conventional mores. —*ant'i-so-cial-ly adv.*

anti-spa-smo-dic (án'té-spáz-mód'ík) *adj.* Alleviating or preventing spasms. —*n.* An antispasmodic drug.

anti-stat-ic (án'té-stát'ík) also **anti-stat** (-tè-stát') *adj.* Preventing or inhibiting the build-up of static electricity.

anti-stro-phe (án'tí-stró-fé) *n.* [LLat. < Gk. *antistrophe*, a turning back < *antistrechein*, to turn back < *anti-*, back + *strechein*, to turn.] 1. The movement following and in the same meter as the strophe in ancient Greek choral poetry or drama, sung while the chorus moves in the opposite direction from that of the strophe. 2. The second stanza in a poem having alternating stanzas in contrasting metric form. —*ant'i-stroph'ic (án'tí-stróf'ík) adj.* —*ant'i-stroph'ic-ally adv.*

anti-sub-marine (án'té-súb'má-rén', -súb'má-rén') *adj.* Used against enemy submarines.

anti-tank (án'té-tángk') *adj.* Designed for combat against armored vehicles, esp. tanks.

anti-the-sis (án'tí-thé-sís) *n.* *pl.* -ses (-séz) [LLat. < Gk., opposition < *antithenai*, to oppose < *anti-*, against + *tithenai*, to set.] 1. Direct contrast: OPPOSITION. 2. The direct opposite. 3. a. The juxtaposition of sharply contrasting ideas in balanced or parallel word phrases, or grammatical structures; e.g., Milton's "He for God only the for God in him." b. The second and contrasting part of such juxtaposition. 4. The second stage of the dialectic process.

anti-thet-ic (án'tí-thét'ík) also **anti-thet-ic** (-í-k) *adj.* [LLat. *antitheticus*, Gk. *antithetikos* < *antithenai*, to oppose. —see ANTI-THESIS.] 1. Relating to, like, or characterized by antithesis. 2. Directly opposed. —*ant'i-thet-ic-ally adv.*

anti-tox-ic (án'té-tók'sík) *adj.* 1. Counteracting a toxin or poison. 2. Of or relating to an antitoxin.

anti-tox-in (án'té-tók'sín) *n.* 1. An antibody formed in response to and capable of neutralizing a biological poison. 2. An animal serum containing antitoxins.

anti-trades (án'tí-trádz') *pl. n.* The westerly winds above the trade winds of the tropics, which become the westerly winds of the middle latitudes.

anti-trust (án'té-trúst') *adj.* Opposing or regulating trusts, cartels, or similar business monopolies.

anti-tumor (án'tí-tóó-mór, -nyóó-) also **anti-tumor** (-mór-ál) *adj.* Anticancer.

á pat á pay ír care á father é pet é be hw which íf
í tie í pier ó pot ó toe ó paw, for oi noise óo too

WEBSTER

New Riverside University Dict

What Do People Want Dictionary?

Webster's II New Riverside Uni is not only the latest, most up-to-date prepared according to the prior Webster—it is also the most difficult we compiled Webster's II, we gave research through the Gal to find out what features people a dictionary. As a result, Webster's a number of unique features people wanted most of all.

No One Does It Better

In Webster's II, you'll find something no other Webster's dictionary find that we have improved common to other dictionaries just the newest, but also the Webster's dictionary available a sampling of what you'll find

Word Histories

This is the feature most requested by users. Webster's II gives you history paragraphs describing the development of interesting language. Example:

▲ word history: Aboveboard is board. It is recorded as early as the 16th century. If the gambler's hands were aboveboard, presumably he could not surreptitiously cheat in other forms of cheating.

Usage Guidance

You'll find two kinds of usage notes are included. One for problem terms in the main part of the dictionary. In addition, a section explains in detail some of the confusing questions about word usage. In the main part of the

all right adv. 1. Satisfactory. 2. Correct. 3. Your conclusions are all right. 4. Without a doubt. 5. Without a doubt. 6. It's a genuine antique, all right. 7. Usage: It is not acceptable to write all right as the single form alright.

Words that are believed to be registered trademarks have been checked with authoritative sources. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. Words that are known to have current registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the Publisher's opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

Copyright © 1984, 1988 by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system without the prior written permission of Houghton Mifflin Company unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law. Address inquiries to Permissions, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, MA 02108.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

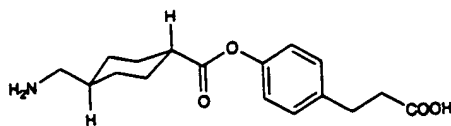
Webster's II new Riverside university dictionary.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Riverside Publishing Company. II. Title: Webster's two new Riverside university dictionary. III. Title: Webster's 2 new Riverside university dictionary.

PE1625.W244 1984 423 83-3799

ISBN: 0-395-33957-X (thumb index, trade edition)
0-395-37928-8 (high school edition)

Manufactured in the United States of America



2068. **Cetrimonium Bromide.** *N,N,N*-Trimethyl-1-hexadecanaminium bromide; hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide; cetyltrimethylammonium bromide; Bromat; Cetab; Cetavlon; Cetylamine; C.T.A.B.; Lissolamine V; Micol; Quamonium. $C_{19}H_{42}BrN$; mol wt 364.45. C 62.62%, H 11.62%, Br 21.92%, N 3.84%. $[CH_3(CH_2)_{15}(N(CH_3)_3)Br]$. Prep'd from cetyl bromide and trimethylamine: Shelton *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 68, 753 (1946). Toxicity and pharmacology: B. Isomaa, K. Bjondahl. *Acta Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 47, 17 (1980). Solubility: Soluble in about 10 parts water.

Crystals, mp 237-243°. Soluble in about 10 parts water. Freely sol in alc; sparingly sol in acetone. Practically insol in ether, benzene. Stable in acid soln. LD₅₀ in mice, rats (mg/kg): 32.0, 44.0 i.v. (Isomaa, Bjondahl).
Isomaa, Bjondahl, Analogs, C₁₀H₁₁NO₃S, cetrinonium

p-Toluenesulfonate analog, $C_{26}H_{49}NO_3S$, *cetrimonium tosylate*, *Cetats*. The active substance consisting chiefly of tetra-

Note: Cetrimide is a mixture consisting chiefly of tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide together with smaller amounts of dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide and cetrimonium bromide.

USE: As cationic detergent and antiseptic; as laboratory reagent.

THERAP CAT: Antiseptic (topical).
THERAP CAT (VET): Antiseptic, cleansing agent.

2069. Cetrimonium Stearate. *N,N,N*-Trimethyl-1-hexadecanaminium octadecanoate; hexadecyltrimethylammonium stearate; trimethylhexadecylammonium stearate; Arquad 16 stearate; Dynafac. $C_{26}H_{57}NO_2$; mol wt 568.02. C 78.24%, H 13.66%, N 2.47%. $[CH_3(CH_2)_{16}COO][CH_3(CH_2)_{15}N(CH_3)_3]$. Prep: Gautier et al., *Bull. Soc. Chim. France* 1955, 634. d_4^{20} 1.2214. Practically insol in water, alcohol.

Note: The commercial product, a waxy solid, also contains other alkyltrimethylammonium stearates, since the hexadecyl chain is derived from soybean fatty acids.

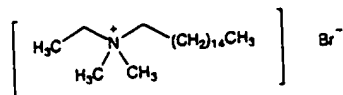
2070. Cetyl Alcohol. 1-Hexadecanol; ethal; ethol; palmityl alcohol. $C_{16}H_{34}O$; mol wt 242.45. C 79.27%, H 14.14%, O 6.60%. $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CH_2OH$. Discovered by Chevreul in 1813. Obtained from spermaceti by saponification: Spada, Gavioli, *Farm. Sci. e Tec.* (Pavia) 7, 435 (1952), C.A. 47, 891c (1953). Prepn from palmitoyl chloride + $NaBH_4$: Caikin, Brown, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 71, 122 (1949); from methylthiopalmite + Raney Ni: Ruzicka, Prelog, U.S. pat. 2,509,171 (1950 to Ciba); from hexadecyl bromide: Levine, Clipping, U.S. pat. 3,018,308 (1962 to California Res. Corp.). mp 34°; bp 344°; bp₁₀ 190°. n_D^{20}

White crystals. d 0.811. mp 49°. bp 344°; bp₁₅ 190°. n_D^{20} 1.4283. Practically insol in water. Sol in alcohol, chloroform, ether.

Note: The *hexadecyl alcohol* developed by Esso Res. & Eng. Co. for cosmetics is a liquid, primary, branched chain, C_{16} alcohol, made up of an array of isomeric compds maintained in constant proportion by a complex manufacturing process (not from spermaceti): Edman, Lowden, *Drug Cosmet. Ind.* 93, 631 (Nov. 1963). Liquid, d_{20}^{20} 0.842, bp₅₀ 195-205°. Freezes at $< -60^\circ$. Miscible with most alcohols, glycols, esters, ketones, cosmetic oils and aromatics. Immiscible with water.

USE: In cosmetics as emollient, emulsion modifier, coupling agent. Pharmaceutic aid (emulsifying and stiffening agent).

2071. Cetyldimethylethylammonium Bromide. *N*-Ethyl-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1-hexadecanaminium bromide; ethylhexadecyldimethylammonium bromide; ethyl cetab; CDA; Ammonyx DME; Bretol. $C_{20}H_{44}BrN$; mol wt 378.48. C



63.47%, H 11.72%, Br 21.11%, N 3.70%. Cationic general detergent. Prepn and antibacterial activity: R. S. Stenon *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 68, 753 (1946).

White powder, mp 178-186°. Soluble in water, alcohol, slightly sol in chloroform, benzene, ether. LD₅₀ orally rats: 500 mg/kg, RTECS Vol. 1, R. J. Lewis, R. L. Taylor, Eds. (1979) p 107.

USE: Disinfectant; laboratory reagent.

USE: Disinfectant; Antiseptic (topical).
THERAP CAT: Antiseptic (topical).

THERAP CAT (VET): Antiseptic (topical).

2072. Cetyl Lactate. *2-Hydroxypropanoic acid hexadecyl ester; 1-hexadecanol lactate*; lactic acid cetyl ester; lactic acid hexadecyl ester; Ceraphyl 28. $C_{18}H_{36}O_3$, mol. wt. 314.51. C 72.56%, H 12.18%, O 15.26%. $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}COOC_2H_5$. Preparation: Rehberg, Marion. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 72, 1918 (1950). n_D^{20} 1.432; bp. 170°; bp₀ 219°.

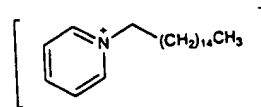
Waxy solid. mp 41°. bp_{0.1} 132°; bp₁ 170°; bp₁₀ 219°.
1.4410; n_D²⁰ 1.4370.

USE: Non-ionic emollient. To improve feel and texture of cosmetic and pharmaceutical preps.

2073. Cetyl Palmitate. *Hexadecanoic acid hexadecyl ester; palmitic acid hexadecyl ester; hexadecyl palmitate.* H_{54}O_8 ; mol wt 480.86. C 79.93%, H 13.42%, O 6.65%. n_D^{20} 1.4398. d_4^{20} 0.989. n_D^{25} 1.4378. d_4^{25} 0.987. n_D^{30} 1.4362. d_4^{30} 0.985. n_D^{35} 1.4346. d_4^{35} 0.983. n_D^{40} 1.4330. d_4^{40} 0.981. n_D^{45} 1.4314. d_4^{45} 0.979. n_D^{50} 1.4298. d_4^{50} 0.977. n_D^{55} 1.4282. d_4^{55} 0.975. n_D^{60} 1.4266. d_4^{60} 0.973. n_D^{65} 1.4250. d_4^{65} 0.971. n_D^{70} 1.4234. d_4^{70} 0.969. n_D^{75} 1.4218. d_4^{75} 0.967. n_D^{80} 1.4202. d_4^{80} 0.965. n_D^{85} 1.4186. d_4^{85} 0.963. n_D^{90} 1.4170. d_4^{90} 0.961. n_D^{95} 1.4154. d_4^{95} 0.959. n_D^{100} 1.4138. d_4^{100} 0.957. n_D^{105} 1.4122. d_4^{105} 0.955. n_D^{110} 1.4106. d_4^{110} 0.953. n_D^{115} 1.4090. d_4^{115} 0.951. n_D^{120} 1.4074. d_4^{120} 0.949. n_D^{125} 1.4058. d_4^{125} 0.947. n_D^{130} 1.4042. d_4^{130} 0.945. n_D^{135} 1.4026. d_4^{135} 0.943. n_D^{140} 1.4010. d_4^{140} 0.941. n_D^{145} 1.3994. d_4^{145} 0.939. n_D^{150} 1.3978. d_4^{150} 0.937. n_D^{155} 1.3962. d_4^{155} 0.935. n_D^{160} 1.3946. d_4^{160} 0.933. n_D^{165} 1.3930. d_4^{165} 0.931. n_D^{170} 1.3914. d_4^{170} 0.929. n_D^{175} 1.3898. d_4^{175} 0.927. n_D^{180} 1.3882. d_4^{180} 0.925. n_D^{185} 1.3866. d_4^{185} 0.923. n_D^{190} 1.3850. d_4^{190} 0.921. n_D^{195} 1.3834. d_4^{195} 0.919. n_D^{200} 1.3818. d_4^{200} 0.917. n_D^{205} 1.3802. d_4^{205} 0.915. n_D^{210} 1.3786. d_4^{210} 0.913. n_D^{215} 1.3770. d_4^{215} 0.911. n_D^{220} 1.3754. d_4^{220} 0.909. n_D^{225} 1.3738. d_4^{225} 0.907. n_D^{230} 1.3722. d_4^{230} 0.905. n_D^{235} 1.3706. d_4^{235} 0.903. n_D^{240} 1.3690. d_4^{240} 0.901. n_D^{245} 1.3674. d_4^{245} 0.899. n_D^{250} 1.3658. d_4^{250} 0.897. n_D^{255} 1.3642. d_4^{255} 0.895. n_D^{260} 1.3626. d_4^{260} 0.893. n_D^{265} 1.3610. d_4^{265} 0.891. n_D^{270} 1.3594. d_4^{270} 0.889. n_D^{275} 1.3578. d_4^{275} 0.887. n_D^{280} 1.3562. d_4^{280} 0.885. n_D^{285} 1.3546. d_4^{285} 0.883. n_D^{290} 1.3530. d_4^{290} 0.881. n_D^{295} 1.3514. d_4^{295} 0.879. n_D^{300} 1.3498. d_4^{300} 0.877. n_D^{305} 1.3482. d_4^{305} 0.875. n_D^{310} 1.3466. d_4^{310} 0.873. n_D^{315} 1.3450. d_4^{315} 0.871. n_D^{320} 1.3434. d_4^{320} 0.869. n_D^{325} 1.3418. d_4^{325} 0.867. n_D^{330} 1.3402. d_4^{330} 0.865. n_D^{335} 1.3386. d_4^{335} 0.863. n_D^{340} 1.3370. d_4^{340} 0.861. n_D^{345} 1.3354. d_4^{345} 0.859. n_D^{350} 1.3338. d_4^{350} 0.857. n_D^{355} 1.3322. d_4^{355} 0.855. n_D^{360} 1.3306. d_4^{360} 0.853. n_D^{365} 1.3290. d_4^{365} 0.851. n_D^{370} 1.3274. d_4^{370} 0.849. n_D^{375} 1.3258. d_4^{375} 0.847. n_D^{380} 1.3242. d_4^{380} 0.845. n_D^{385} 1.3226. d_4^{385} 0.843. n_D^{390} 1.3210. d_4^{390} 0.841. n_D^{395} 1.3194. d_4^{395} 0.839. n_D^{400} 1.3178. d_4^{400} 0.837. n_D^{405} 1.3162. d_4^{405} 0.835. n_D^{410} 1.3146. d_4^{410} 0.833. n_D^{415} 1.3130. d_4^{415} 0.831. n_D^{420} 1.3114. d_4^{420} 0.829. n_D^{425} 1.3098. d_4^{425} 0.827. n_D^{430} 1.3082. d_4^{430} 0.825. n_D^{435} 1.3066. d_4^{435} 0.823. n_D^{440} 1.3050. d_4^{440} 0.821. n_D^{445} 1.3034. d_4^{445} 0.819. n_D^{450} 1.3018. d_4^{450} 0.817. n_D^{455} 1.3002. d_4^{455} 0.815. n_D^{460} 1.2986. d_4^{460} 0.813. n_D^{465} 1.2970. d_4^{465} 0.811. n_D^{470} 1.2954. d_4^{470} 0.809. n_D^{475} 1.2938. d_4^{475} 0.807. n_D^{480} 1.2922. d_4^{480} 0.805. n_D^{485} 1.2906. d_4^{485} 0.803. n_D^{490} 1.2890. d_4^{490} 0.801. n_D^{495} 1.2874. d_4^{495} 0.799. n_D^{500} 1.2858. d_4^{500} 0.797. n_D^{505} 1.2842. d_4^{505} 0.795. n_D^{510} 1.2826. d_4^{510} 0.793. n_D^{515} 1.2810. d_4^{515} 0.791. n_D^{520} 1.2794. d_4^{520} 0.789. n_D^{525} 1.2778. d_4^{525} 0.787. n_D^{530} 1.2762. d_4^{530} 0.785. n_D^{535} 1.2746. d_4^{535} 0.783. n_D^{540} 1.2730. d_4^{540} 0.781. n_D^{545} 1.2714. d_4^{545} 0.7

Monoclinic leaflets, mp 54°. d_4^{20} 0.989. n_D^{20} 1.4398. Insol in water. Sol in abs alc, ether.

2074. Cetylpyridinium Chloride. 1-Hexadecylpyridinium chloride; Cepryn; Cepacol; Dobendan; Merocet; Pristacin; Pyresept; $C_{17}H_{35}ClN$; mol wt 339.9. 74.19%, H 11.27%, Cl 10.43%, N 4.12%. Pharmacology: Toxicology: *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 74, 401 (1942). Review of early literature: C. L. Huyck, *Am. J. Pharm.* 11 (1944). Toxicity data: J. W. Nelson, S. C. Lyster, *J. Pharm. Assoc.* 35, 89 (1946).



Monohydrate. *Halset*. White powder. mp 77-83°. Sol in water, alcohol, chloroform: very slightly sol in benzene, ether. pH (1% aq soln): 6.0 to 7.0. Surface tension (25°): 43 dyn/cm (0.1% aq soln); 41 dyn/cm (1.0% aq soln). LD₅₀ in rats (mg/kg): 250 s.c.; 610 p.o. i.v.; 200 orally (Nelson, Lyster).
i.v.: 200 aqueous acid (preservative).

USE: Pharmaceutical aid (preservative).

USE: Pharmaceutical and (prescription)
THERAP CAT: Antiseptic; disinfectant.
THERAP CAT (VET): Topical antiseptic; disinfectant.

2075. Cevadine. [38(Z), 4a, 16B]-4,9-Epoxy-
12,14,16,17,20-heptol 3-(2-methyl-2-butenooate); var.
 $C_{27}H_{46}NO_6$; mol wt 591.74. C 64.95%, H 8.35%,
O 24.33%. From seeds of *Schoenocaulon officinale* (S.
& Cham.) A. Gray (*Sabadilla officinarum* Brande-
gee: Poetsch et al., *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.* 38, 525, 1949).
Ringel, *ibid.* 45, 433 (1956). Evaluation as insecticide.
Ikawa, Link et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 159, 517 (1945).
Study: Kupchan, Alfonso, *ibid.* 49, 242 (1960).
(1951). Review: Wintersteiner in Graff, *Essays in
chemistry* (Wiley, New York, 1956) pp 308-321.

Page 781